

AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

VOL. X, NO. 39.

Business Directors.

John T. Stokes,
Architect, &c., &c., Sharpe, Canada
A. W. Smith, Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1861.

T. Bishop & Son,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Brixton, Plasterers, &c., &c.,
Newmarket, May 7, 1857.

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56, North Side of Adelaide Street, East of
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Toronto, Oct. 11, 1860.

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Aurora, Oct. 11, 1860.

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
RESIDENCE—BROWNSVILLE, G. S.
May 22nd, '61.

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CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling,
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent,
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Yonge Street.

Aurora, 25th May 1855.

John Saxton,
WATCH and Clock Makers, Main
Street, Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
-der and warranted.

Newmarket, Sept. 9, 1860.

Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORN EXCHANGE,
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

ADVANCES made on FLOUR,
GRAN, HOPS, BUTTER, or other
products, consigned to us, or to
David J. Maclean & Co., Montreal.

Dec. 14, 1860.

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E. D. Rogers,
JOSEPH S. CAMPBELL,
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TAYLOR,
Main Street, Newmarket.

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be misled by his accusations and unwittingly lend themselves to their own injury and to the real injury of the Village. I regard all these attacks as made against the village, and not against me as an individual; as a journalist it is your duty to take good care that the former does not suffer, but at the same time cannot conceive that you are called upon to make your paper a slave through which vicious minds may pour out foul words and fete gossips upon the whole community.

Your Ob'dt Servt,
JAS. J. HUNTER.

P. S.—I may as well add, that I have now traced the "Yellow Pages" to the real authors—McMaster & Co.

J. J. H.

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Jura.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 4.—The Jura passed Father Point at 4:30 this afternoon, having on board 17 cabin and 75 steerage passengers. She was detained 31 hours in a fog at Bell Isle. She passed the Norwegian on the morning of the 27th ult., and the North Briton of Point de Monte at 8 p.m. on Sunday. The Jura left Liverpool at 2 p.m. on the 24th and Londondry on the 25th.

The Bohemian reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th, and Edinburgh on the afternoon of the 24th.

The City of New York sailed with £210,000 sterling, and the Borussia with about £30,000 sterling for New York.

English politics are unimportant. The coal on board the Great Eastern (five hundred tons) are advertised for sale.

During the stay of the Royal Family in Edinburgh Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new Post-office and other public buildings.

The Times has another editorial on the cotton supply, mainly directed to the necessity of using every exertion in India and elsewhere to become independent of America.

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AUSTRIA.

A royal Commissioner left Vienna on the 23d ult., for Pesth, with instructions providing for a strict maintenance of order.

The King of Greece had arrived at Vienna, and will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria at Trieste.

The Austrian government had requested a modification of the Concordat Commission, named jointly by the Holy See and Austria. Pohl would probably be appointed to settle the question.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Morton Bros. reports attendance limited. Wheat in retail demand without change. Flour in moderate request at low rates. Oats quiet but firm. Oatmeal 12s 6d without change.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Flour—sales of prime quality were reported at previous quotations: Western Canal per 136 lbs 29s 6d to 30s 6d; Phila. and Balt. 31s 6d. Wheat in moderate demand; white and mixed per 100 lbs 13s to 14s 6d; red 12s 6d to 13s.

American Revolution.

WASHINGTON Nov. 1.—The following letter from Gen. Scott, was received by the President on Thursday, p.m.

"Head Quarters of the Army,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, '61.

THE HON. S. CAMERON, SEC'D. OF WAR.

SIN.—For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to make more than a few paces at a time and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities droop and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind, with the apparatus of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the span of man. It is under such circumstances made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now rampant in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent Act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, and to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled energy and perseverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WINKFIELD SCOTT."

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous consent of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army could be devolved upon him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read the following order:

"On the 1st of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winkfield Scott is ordered to be placed in Leroy's place, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

The American people will bear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and veteran Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, during which will ever be gratefully

remembered his faithful devotion to the Constitution and the Union and Flag, when assailed by parasitic rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
(Official to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

GALLIPOLIS, Va., Nov. 2.

The rebels under General Floyd opened fire on Roocrans' forces yesterday morning from two points opposite Gauley Bridge and Fort Thompson. The telegraph office and Quarter-Master's store were no doubt destroyed. When my informant left Gauley, yesterday, their shells were aimed at the ferry, boats, and the buildings above named.

The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry. Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tompkins, are not less than 4,000. How many there are at Gauley Bridge, four miles this side, is not known. The casualties are not known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The steamer Peacock arrived at the Navy Yard this forenoon, having run the blockade last night. She had been at Annapolis for some time past and left there on Monday. Since Tuesday she has been with the fleet on the lower Potomac, and last night started up and ran past the Confederate batteries in the darkness, although the enemy evidently heard her, and lights were run out and signals made.

The pilot of the Peacock, who knows the river throughout, says that any vessel might have passed the Confederate batteries last night without encountering any risk from the batteries.

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The City of New York sailed with £210,000 sterling, and the Borussia with about £30,000 sterling for New York.

English politics are unimportant.

The coal on board the Great Eastern (five hundred tons) are advertised for sale.

During the stay of the Royal Family in Edinburgh Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new Post-office and other public buildings.

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Decrees have been published abolishing Lieutenant of Naples, and for the separate government of Tuscany.

Another decree has also been published, authorizing the last two-fifths of the national loan, due November and January, to be paid in four equal monthly instalments, extending to February next.

AUSTRIA.

STAR 100

Management

There are two places all men are equal—the church and the graveyard. First, in the former, separated sinners into classes; in the other, places monuments over both, and sods over the best and the worst.

SUNDAY DRINKING.—There exists in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during divine service. It runs that “any person drinking in the house during divine service, on Sunday or other holidays, may legally depart without paying.”

On the morning after the accident at Kentish Town, the show-bills of one of the morning papers informed the public that there were “twelve persons killed and severely wounded by our special reporter.” Unfortunately the blare cannot always be so easily individualized.

A regular asked a hotel-keeper whether the price of a pair of soups “Five shillings.” “In my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for sixpence a pair.” “Why don’t you remain in your dear country then?” “Cast me out, there are no sixpences, my jewel.”

Those persons who do most good are least conscious of it. The man who has but a single virtue of clarity is very much like the hen that has but one chicken. That solitary chicken calls forth more clucking and scratching than a whole brood seldom causes.

One of our American exchanges has discovered the cause of the retreat of the grand army at Bull Run. It says: “when the battle was at its hottest point and nearly won to our side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House.”

On that occasion, when John Ken-
bly played Hamlet in the country, the
gentleman who acted Guildenstern was, or
imagined himself to be, a capital musician.
Hamlet asked him: “Will you play upon
the violin?” “My Lord, I can’t.” “I
do beseech you.” “Well, if your Lord-
ship insists upon it, I will do as well as I
can,” and to the confusion of Hamlet and
the great amazement of the audience, he
played God save the King.”

A tech-was known to be a
tight-fisted and parsimonious man went to
his laydow to pay his rent. Putting on a
long face to correspond with the times, on
entering the house he said the times had
been so hard he couldn’t raise the money at all, and, dashing a bundle of notes on the
table—“There, said he, “that’s all I
can pay.” The money was taken up, and
counted by the landlord, who said—“Why,
man, this is twice as much as you owe.”—
“Decide, give it to me again,” said the
tenant; “I’m dashed if I don’t take it out
of the wrong pocket!”

What the Rebels Propose.

See the Richmond (Secession) Examiner, Sept. 2.
The natural boundary of the Confederate States on the north is the Missouri River to the Mississippi; thence along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; thence along the Ohio to the Virginia line; thence along the Virginia and Northern Maryland line to the Atlantic. The Ohio line is the most important portion of the South in the public opinion of the world. All the rest of the fighting that has occurred, or that will have to be done, will be a mere contest for boundaries. The boundary is the real issue in Missouri; that is the issue also in Kentucky; that is the issue in Northwestern Virginia, and it will soon be the issue in Maryland.

It is a noteworthy fact, that all the country for which future hostilities will be conducted by the South, has become a disputed ground by the action of Southern individuals. In Missouri the people were divided, and large portions of them espousing the cause of the Lincoln Government. In Kentucky the cause was the same; the councils and aid of the tops of that gallant State were given to the South by the treachery of its demagogues and its states. In Western Virginia the Hessian politicians and the Hessian men did the same bad work. In Maryland the treason of the Hickss and the Hessians brought in upon Southern soil the invader and the despot. In Eastern Virginia, where Hickss and Hessians unfortunately had for a time, full sway, the important Fortress of Monroe, which would now be worth a million a day to us, was surrendered to the Yankees.

Southern independence is already gained; but the war cannot be closed until we shall have reconquered the Southern territory which was basely surrendered to the invader by Southern traitors. Until we shall have planted our banners along the natural confines of our country, the war will go on. Had this territory not been basely relinquished, the war would have already ended! All the life and treasure, and tickets, and suffering which it shall henceforth cost our country, will be upon the souls of the men who were betrayed in their native land and heartstricken to the invader.

It is idle to think of peace until we shall have reconquered the surrendered country lying south of the boundary line we have defined. Geographically, politically, and strategically, Kentucky is a part of the South, which should afford no opportunity to Northern control and jurisdiction. We cannot afford to have imaginary boundary lines with the Yankees. The line of Kentucky and Tennessee is too intangible to mark the separation between the North and South. Without a bold natural line of separation, like the great Ohio River, the border population of the South would be as completely demoralized through all future time, as experience has proved, it to have been during the events of the last five months.

The fiscal systems and the fiscal institutions of the two Confederacies, are too dissimilar and antagonistic to be divided by a merely mathematical line. While the two populations were associated under one political Union, even then we had enough of the underground railroad. We must establish our separation by such distinct landmarks that that institution will have no further existence on this continent.

Morrison is here again, thinking of the railway. On Friday morning the Hon. L. W. M. passed, by express, on his way to the plains, contending, inter alia, that the Court had jurisdiction to prohibit a receiver that the railroad was and would remain in the possession of the Company, was well received by the railroad proprietors, and that this was the only remedy left to the railroad and the other first preference bondholders. Judge Moore intimated that he would be prepared to give judgment on the 18th November next, having

Mr. F. A. MAYNARD,
TEACHER OF MUSIC, 114
STEAM GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.

WHO is now engaged by the Newmarket Band to engage pupils on Piano, Violin, Flute, Gitar, &c. Desirable terms, which may be known on application to him at the Railroad Hotel.

Mr. M. also wishes to announce that he has been engaged to teach

DANCING.

In the Principal Cities in the United States, and that he proposes forming a class, to commence the 1st of October next. A subscription will be ready in a few days.

Edgewood for teaching Dress and String Bands in the neighboring country attended.

Brass or String Bands.

114 George Street, 1861.

Times Toned on Short Notice. Newmarket, Sept. 12, 1861.

1861.

TO MERCHANTS

And Millers!

JOE LEWIS & SON

Keep constantly on hand best

DOUBLE ANCHORS,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

all numbers, from 00 to 19, at lowest prices, and forwarded to any address by mail. These desired.

WAXED SAWES.

BEST OAK TANNED LEATHER

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INDIA RUBBER BELTING,

— all sizes, from 1 to 18 inches wide.

Lacing Leather, Rivets and Burns, Hawk and India Rubber Machinery Packing.

Agents for T. J. TAYLOR'S Fire and Burn Proof Cloth.

SAFES.

These were the only

safes that proved to be

good at the great

FIRE AT LINDSAY.

Other manufacturers

fire proof safe

in stock and for sale at

manufacturers' price.

No inferior articles should be without

one.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1861.

1861.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

PEACE TO THE WORLD

AND

PLENTY for the POOR!

JUST call and see the enormous stock of

Confiscatory and Fruits

In endless variety, at

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WM. THOMPSON'S STORE,

And when they are gone, he is prepared to find

W. M. THOMPSON,

Dept. of the Interior, Newmarket, C. W.

THIS is the only genuine Canadian Machine

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WM. THOMPSON,

Baked Goods, and

Dr. J. H. STEPHEN, NEWMARKET.

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SEWING MACHINE!

Manufactured at Newmarket, C. W.

THIS is the only genuine Canadian Machine

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